



Module 02 Contd.

Box Plots for Grouped Data

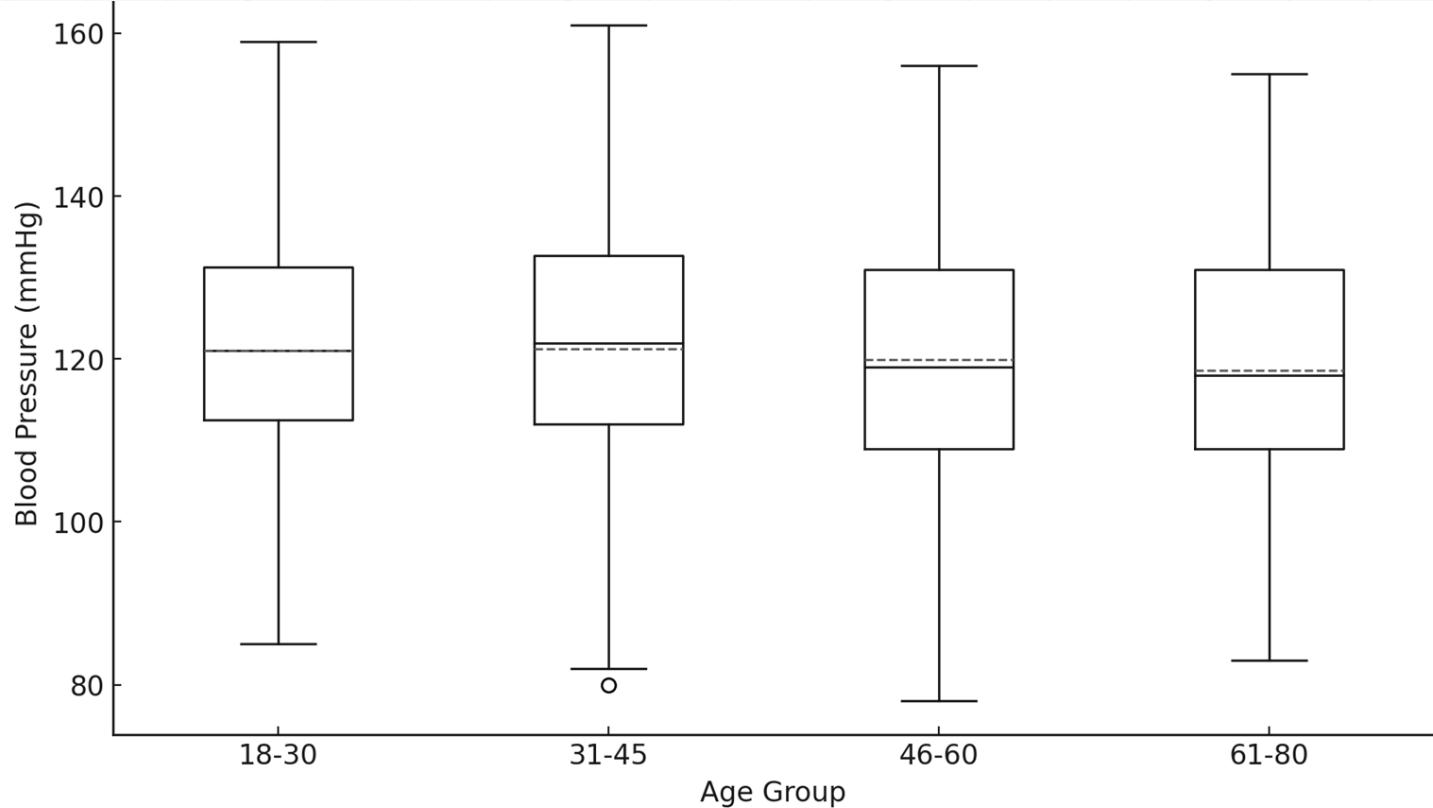
Visualization of Continuous Data

Box Plot

Box plots are an excellent tool for visualizing and summarizing the distribution of continuous data.

They provide a quick snapshot of the data's spread, central tendency, and variability.

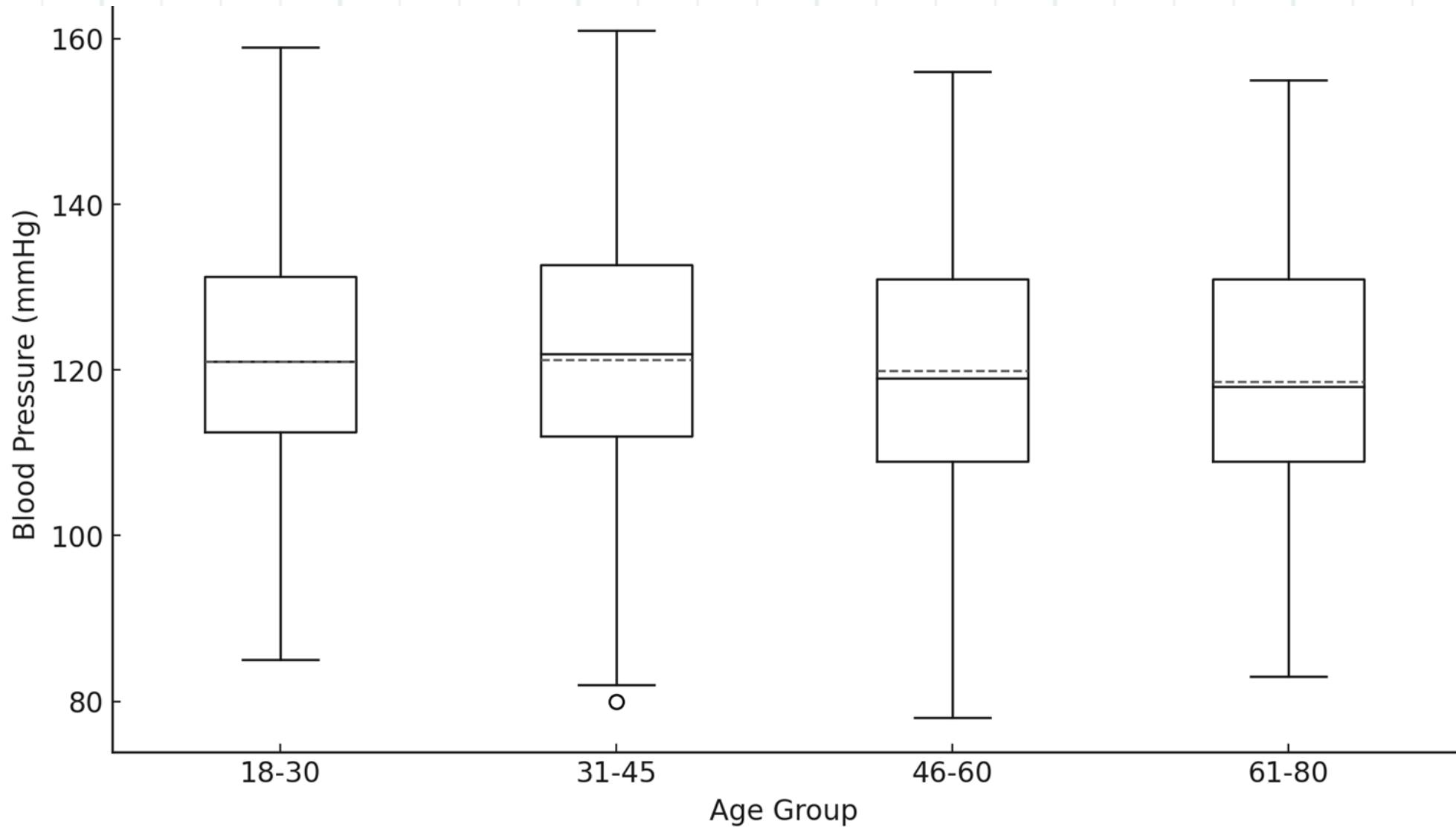
A box plot (also called a box-and-whisker plot) summarizes data by showing its **quartiles, spread, and potential outliers**.





Visualization of Continuous Data

Box Plot



Box Plot

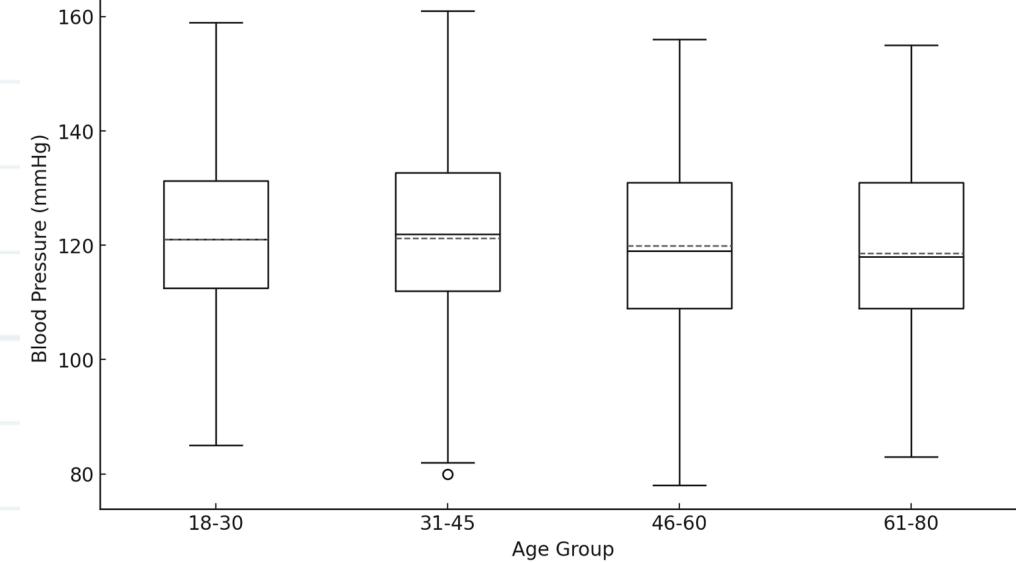
Boxes and Quartiles

- The box represents the **interquartile range (IQR)**—the middle 50%
- The solid line inside the box indicates the median (50th percentile)
- The ends of the box represent the 25th percentile (Q1) and 75th percentile (Q3).

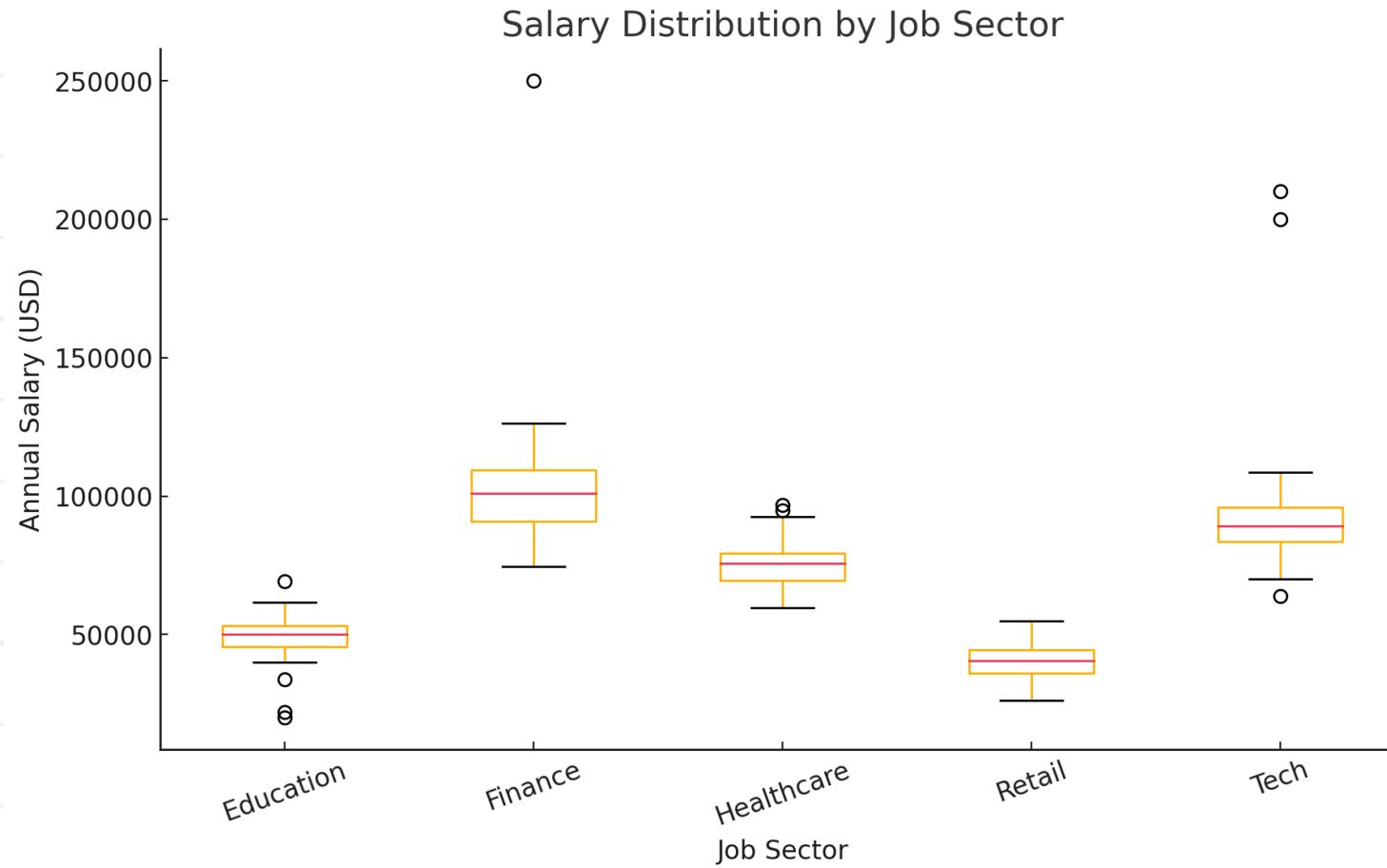
Whiskers: The whiskers extend from the box to show the range of values within 1.5 times the IQR from the quartiles. Values beyond the whiskers are considered potential outliers.

Mean Line: The mean (average) is shown as a dashed horizontal line inside the box, helping compare it with the median for symmetry.

Outliers: Dots beyond the whiskers indicate outliers, which are data points that fall outside the expected range. These might represent unusual or extreme blood pressure values for the given age group.

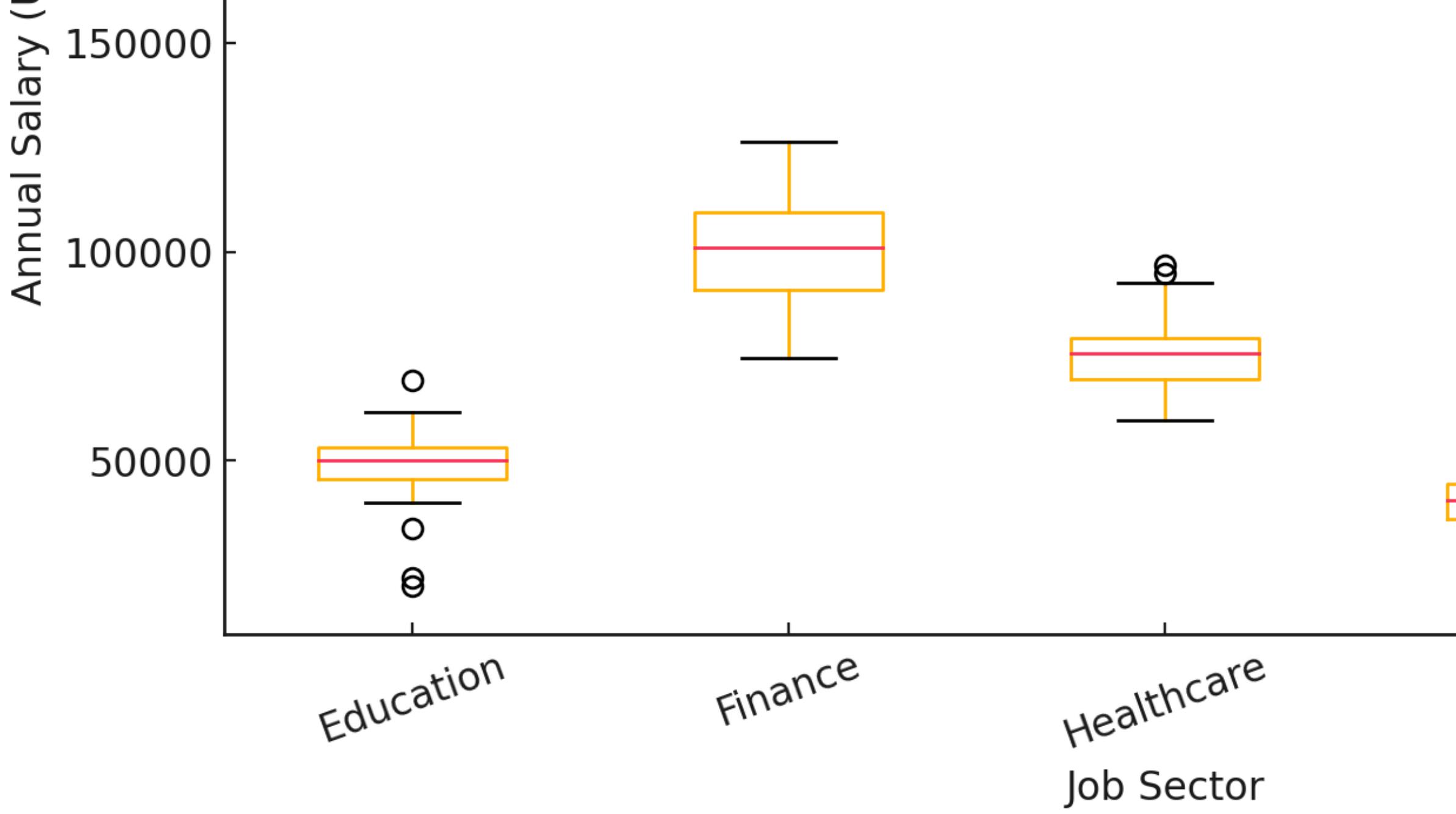


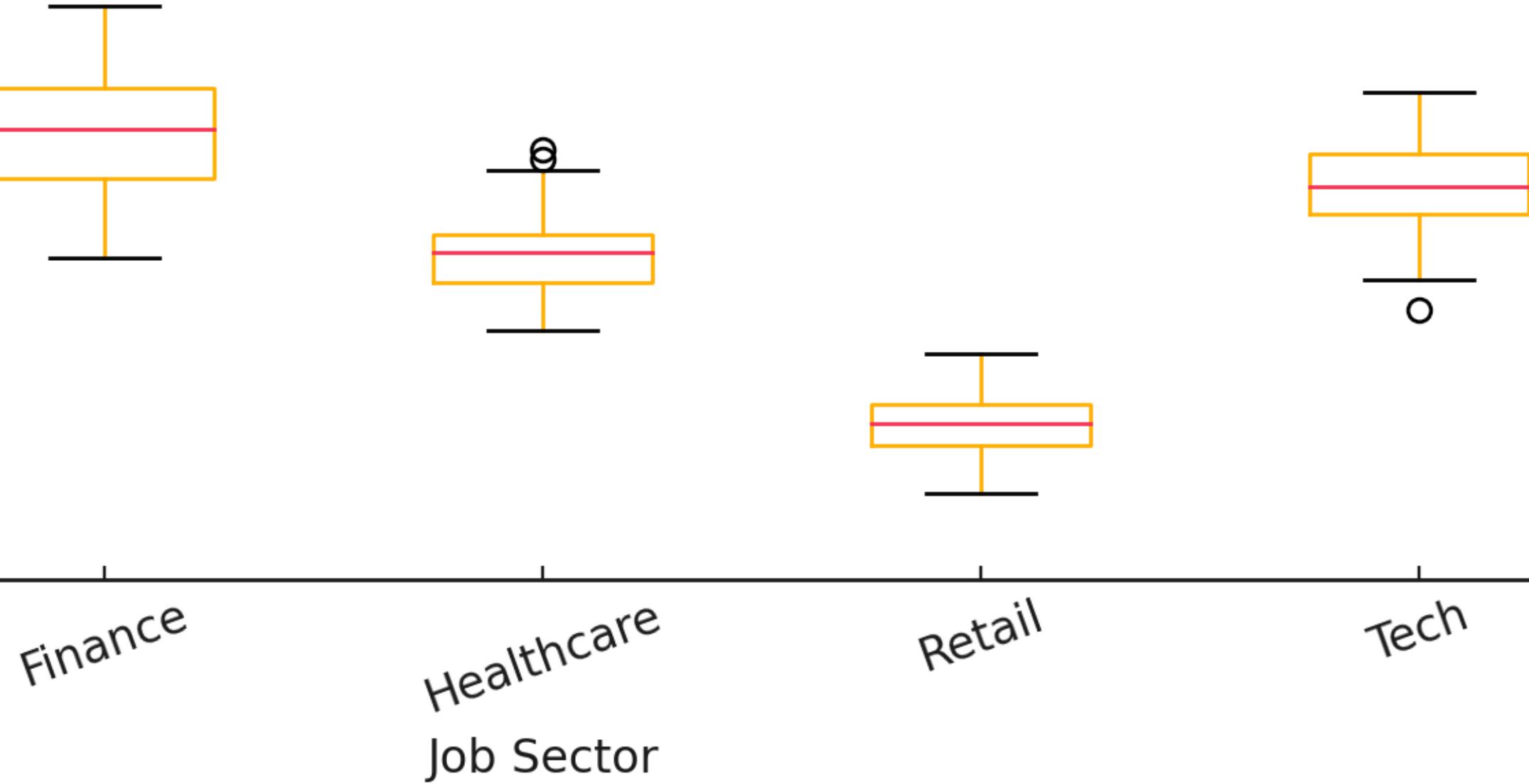
Example

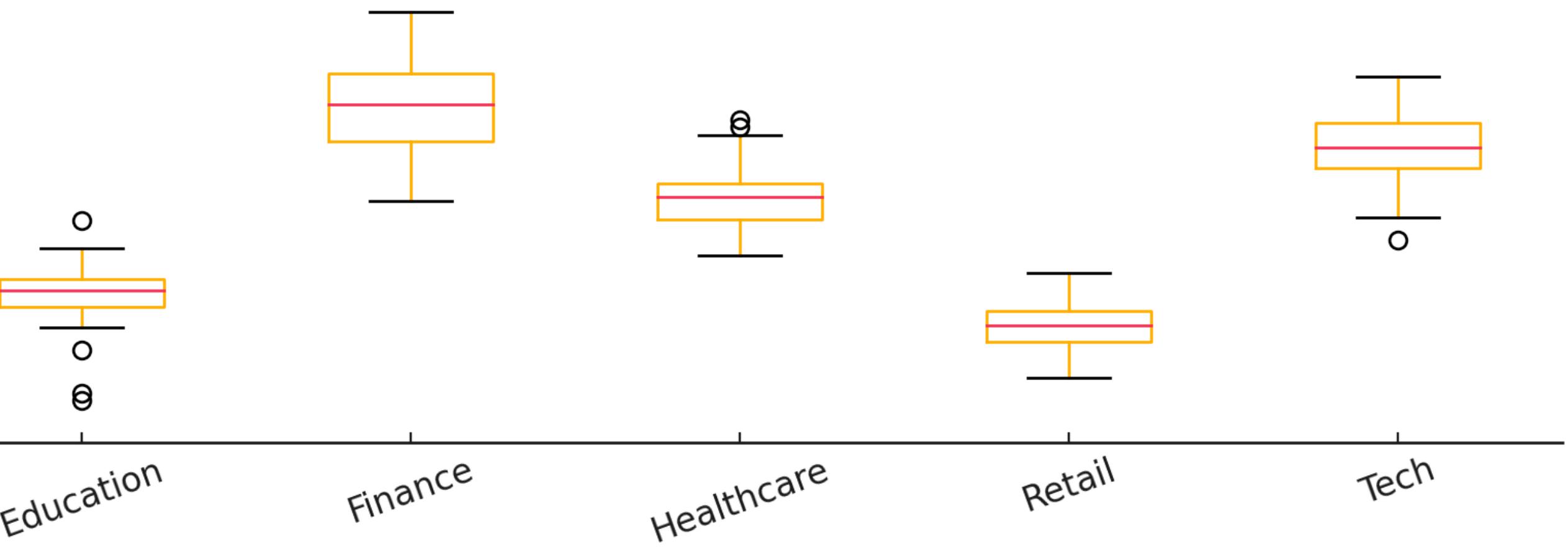


Large IQR – Wide Variation in values

The **position of the median** within the box in a box plot provides insights into the **symmetry and skewness of the distribution**.







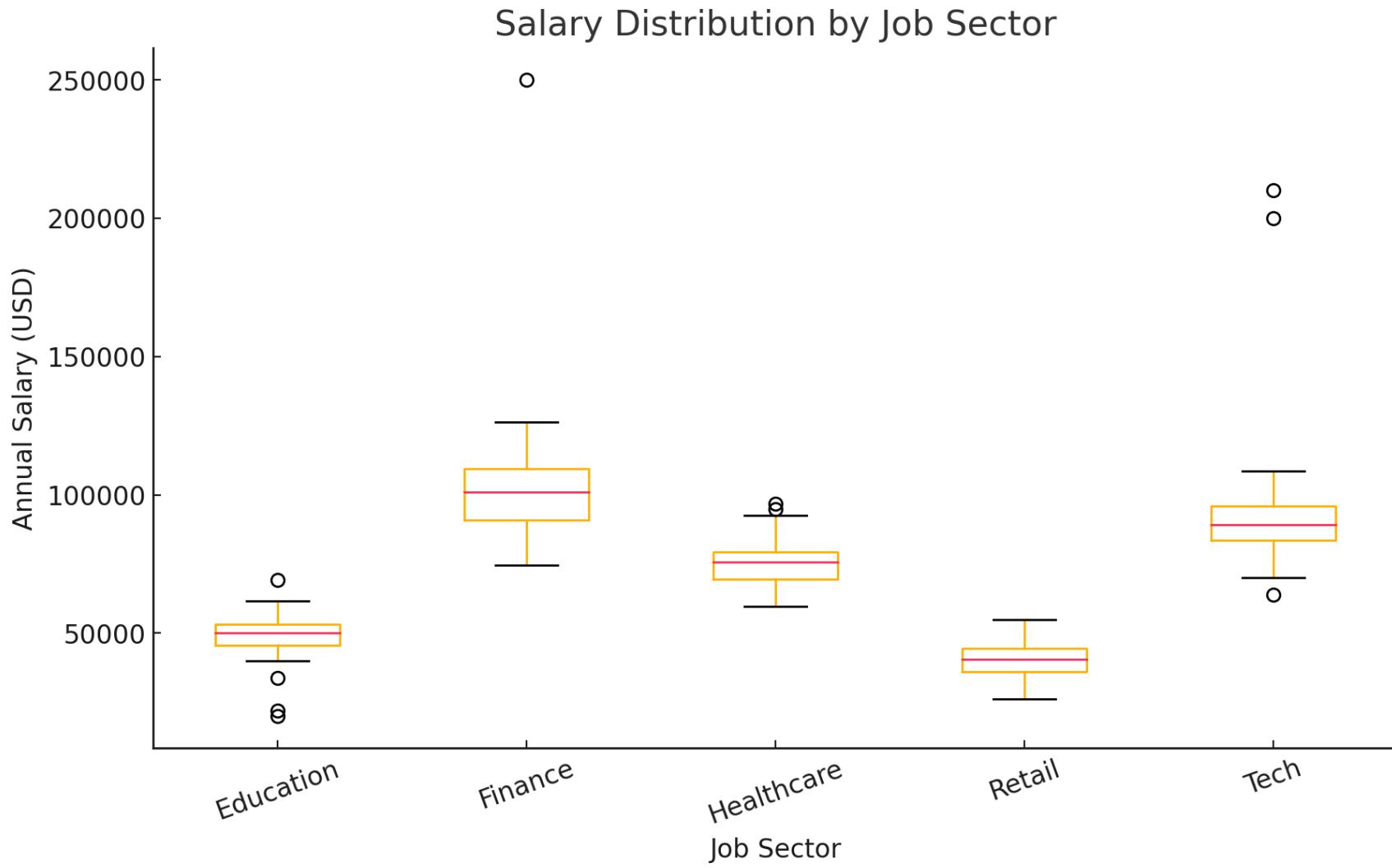
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○

Example



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Information needed to plot a Box Plot

Data →

Group	0 th %ile (Min)	25 th %ile	50 th %ile (Median)	75 th %ile	100 th %ile (Max)

“5-number Summary”